







# THE PALMETTO AND THE PINE.

A SOUTHERN LADY'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

BY MRS. L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

They planted them together—our gallant ones of old—

Though one was crowned with crystal snow, and one with golden gold.

They planted them together—on the world's majestic heights.

At Saratoga's leafless crags, at Bunker's stubborn light.

At midnight on the dark rocks, 'mid plunging shot and shell—

At sunrise, gleaming in the crush of battle's bloody swell.

With gray hands and beaming brows 'mid the night's gray.

Which surged and swelled at them on that memorable day.

When they planted, independence, as a symbol and a sign.

They struck deep soil and planted the Palmetto and the Pine!

They planted them together—by the river of the years.

Watered with our fathers' heart's blood, wetted with our mothers' tears.

In the strong, rich soil of freedom, with a luscious leaven.

From their prophet, priest and pioneer—our fathers—Washington.

Above them floated echoes of the ruin and the wreck.

Like "drums that beat at Loudsburg and thundered at Quebec!"

But the old light shone in darkness as the new stars rose to shine.

O'er those emblems of the sections—the Palmetto and the Pine.

And we'll plant them still together—for 'tis yet the old same soil.

Our fathers' valor won for us by victory and toil.

On Florida's fair expanse, where old Ocala's foot.

And they then shed electric life as leopards the kindred vain.

For thus it is they taught us how for freedom live and die.

The eternal law of justice must and shall be justified.

That God has joined together by a fat all divine.

The destinies of dwellers 'neath the Palm tree and the Pine.

And we'll plant them still together—tho' the cloud is on their brow.

And with antagonistic writhes and wrench the stalwart bow.

Driving winds that drift the nations into gypping gyres of gloom.

Sweeping ages, cycles, systems, into vortexes of doom.

Though the waves of faction, rolling in triumphant to the shore.

Are breaking down our bulwarks with their sullen rage and roar.

Perilous armaments of ocean drift in line after line.

Washing up the deep foundations of Palmetto and the Pine.

Shall this, the soil of freedom, from their roots be washed away?

By the chiefs of the billows and the breaking of the spray?

No! the hand that rules the vortex which is surging 'neath our feet.

Above its 'low of waters' sets the bow of promise o'er us.

And the time will come when discord shall be hushed at last.

The ordinance of love shall wave above the breach at last.

And beneath the stately banner—type of unity divine.

Shall stand those sister symbols—the Palmetto and the Pine.

Shall the old victorious eagle from their boughs be treacherously torn?

By the double-headed culture of dissension and decay?

Formid it, heaven's Columbine, grow a time emblem of our age.

To grace the brilliant dancing of this grand centennial year.

And bear them as thou marchest on with gauds and garlands unfurled.

With thy feet upon the path, for the freeing of the world.

And plant thy holy sepulchre—Mount Vernon's sacred shrine.

For this is freedom's holy land—her promised Palestine.

Oh! thou voice of God outflowing from the lips of holy peace.

Soothe the turmoil and the tumult—bid this strife and sorrow cease.

O'er expanse steeped in sunshine, over mountains dark with rain.

Send the old and the falling blossoms of the sweetest bloom strain.

Let sunny north and sunny south send up their shouts of joy and cheer.

And the music of the coming strife our heartstrings shall unite.

(As to Jesus Brown at Loudsburg struck the air of "old long year.")

From the hillside pipes of Haverlock—save the Palmetto and the Pine!

Go! plant them still together! let them flourish side by side.

In the halls of our centennial—marked in more than marble deeds.

With kindly deed and noble names we'll weave them 'er and o'er.

With brave historic legends of the glorious days of yore.

While the clear exultant chorus, rising from united lands.

The echo of our triumph peals to earth's remotest lands.

While "Faith, Friendship and Love" shall joyfully unite.

Around our chosen emblems—the Palmetto and the Pine.

"Together!" shouts Niagara his thunder-cone of doom.

"Together!" echo back the waves upon the Mecklenburg shore.

"Together!" sing the sylvan hills as home old Atlanta's bells.

"Together!" loom the breakers on the wild Atlantic's side.

"Together!" cry the people—and "together!" shall be the cry of the stars.

An ever-lasting chord—loud forever, a gleam of liberty's sign—

Be those united emblems—the Palmetto and the Pine!

George Washington.

George Washington was a conspicuous and beautiful instance of a man who

mingled his own business. Suppose that

an intelligent person living in one of the

European centres of civilization had

been asked, about the year 1770, what

man then about thirty-seven years of age

was most likely to be the typical great-

and-good man of the modern world?

Would he have singled out the Virginia

militia officer, at that time buying him-

self with the care of his plantation on the

Potomac, and whatever social duties and

delights, or whatever political duties were

concurrent and appropriate? The

point about Washington was, that the

point of pleasure, the ceremony or the

self-sacrifice that lay in his way, he

enjoyed or performed without shirking,

and to the very best of his ability. He

did not, as a youth, lie a waste of night

wondering "what he would be when he

grew up to be a man." When he be-

came a man he showed neither imagina-

tion nor genius, but he had one of the

traits of genius, namely, concentration.

He put his mind upon his present occu-

pation, without looking back or looking

ahead. He engineered, fought the In-

dians, rode horseback, wrote letters, went

to young women, conducted companies

and governed the United States—as each

at the proper time, and each with sincerity

of purpose and assiduity. We do not

did it, it was thorough and effectively

done. If he seems not to have been

successful in the matter of matrimonial

proposals as in other occupations, we

must remember that the centennially re-

ceived old wives' tales of early and dis-

creet refusals of Washington by the

reverses themselves, must be taken with a

few gains of deferential allowance.—

Scribner.

REVOLUTIONARY FURNITURE—To the

eye of one whose liking for our revolu-

tionary furniture is not a new thing, the

charm of it consists apart from its use-

fulness, which is evident to everybody,

in the color given to it by age, and in the

simplicity with which all its ornament

is obtained. Its moldings are always

good and quiet; just what is needed, and

no more, to round an angle with elegance,

and to catch the light gracefully, and

whenever any carving is attempted, or

paneling, there is a certain moderation in

it that is very refreshing in these loud

times. Yet they are not to tame either,

but their spirit is the spirit of high-bred

people, and not of folks who live to be

conspicuous. Even the architectural de-

tails in bureaus and clothes-presses that

these old people were so fond of a little

too fond, perhaps,—were often very deli-

cate and artistically managed, and we

find ourselves easily forgiving them, see-

ing how well in keeping they are, with

the effect of any piece as a whole.—

Scribner.

# MYSTERIES.

Statistics assure us that had we

known the exact number of persons who

annually disappear from the view and

knowledge of friends or foes alike, and

of whom no traces are ever obtained,

might well stand agape, and not know

the cause of the loss and missing in-

dividuals, but also for seeking and find-

ing them. A glance at the "agony"

columns of our daily newspapers or the

notice-boards of police stations will in-

duce upon us the fact that the missing

persons are not only numerous, but in

many of the cases very plain reasons for

the absence of the runaways may be at

least guessed at or supposed. But the cases

we most especially allude to are in-

stances of the regular "mysterious dis-

appearance" class, in which, for the most

part suddenly and in every instance with-

out any reasonable or sufficient cause or

excuse, individuals disappear from home

and their business haunts, and from the

circle of their acquaintances and leave

the slightest trace of their where-

abouts or intentions. Even what we

may call the ultimate fact of their disap-

pearance is in the vast majority of cases

never ascertained, and the friends of such

waifs and strays of society have not, as a

rule, the melancholy assurance or satis-

faction of knowing that the further hope

of finding the lost is utterly futile and

vain. And thus the date of the disap-

pearance in time becomes one which, as

weeks, weeks and years roll by, carries

with it the ever-increasing remembrance

of an event at once sad and terrible in

the doubt and uncertainty which en-

shrouds it.

To the question, "What has become

of them?" detective science may hazard

in answer some speculations and several

ingenious theories, but it is not able to

exactly the ascertained facts of each

case. But such speculative philosophy

is useful only as a guide to the inquirers,

and can afford but little help in framing

a decisive answer to the above query. It

has happened, however, that in some few

instances the science of the medical

jurist has aided in the most power-

ful and satisfactory manner in elucidat-

ing the history of disappearances through

its testimony to the identity of the dis-

appeared remains with the presumed

subjects. And no records of action could

show more interesting or startling illus-

trations of the tangled nature of evi-

dence, "in the end of human affairs gen-

erally, the records of medicine and law

experience in respect of the light which

science brings to bear on questions of the

likeness and identity of the dead with

that of the once living. We thus may

find, in a somewhat roundabout way, an

answer to the query regarding the

whereabouts of missing men and women;

for when death claims such it frequently

devels upon the man of science to say

whether the body is or is not that of the

missing person concerning whom sec-

us represented by the family or by the

law, may have made much and anxious

inquiry.

The notable case of Eugene Aram fur-

nishes, for example, a case in point. The

crime was committed near to Aram's

place, and he was seen to go to it. And

yet the most important links in the

evidence and this evidence also tal-

lied in a singularly complete man-

ner with the account given by House-

man of the manner in which the

murder was committed. So far there

was, as testimony corroborative of the

facts brought out by ordinary witnesses

was required to substantiate the identity

of the remains, medical science lent

its powerful aid in clearing up this exam-

ple as a mysterious disappearance.

While the work of the man of science

in this respect can never be said to vary

in importance, it may nevertheless ex-

hibit very great variations in the man-

ner in which it is carried out, and in the

points to which its attention is more

peculiarly directed. A very noteworthy

case, starting to excess in some of its

features, was tried in London in 1831,

and rested, so far as the identity of the

subject of the trial was concerned, on the

testimony of two or three witnesses.

This woman, Caroline Walsh, by

name, connected after much persua-

sion to live with a female friend named

Elizabeth Ross, and husband, in Good-

man's Field, W. M. We then arrived

place on the night of 15th August, 1831,

and from that date disappeared com-

pletely from public view. Inquiries im-

mediately made by the relatives of the

missing woman resulted in her disap-

pearance from the house of her friend

Elizabeth Ross, and the fact that she

was duly buried therefrom.

When Ross was arrested on the charge

of murdering Caroline Walsh she at once

said that the woman who





# Maddox & Parr's WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wholesale	Retail
Coffee, choice, by sack, 200/250	240/250
Do, do, by 100, 120/130	120/130
Sugar, N. O. F. fair, 100/110	100/110
Do, do, by 50, 90/100	90/100
Syrup, prime N. O., 70/80	70/80
Syrup, choice L. A., 80/90	80/90
Syrup, Sargolam best, 100/110	100/110
Do, do, by 50, 70/80	70/80
Do, do, by 25, 60/70	60/70
Do, do, by 10, 50/60	50/60
Do, do, by 5, 40/50	40/50
Do, do, by 2 1/2, 30/40	30/40
Do, do, by 1 1/4, 20/30	20/30
Do, do, by 3/4, 15/20	15/20
Do, do, by 1/2, 10/15	10/15
Do, do, by 1/4, 5/10	5/10
Do, do, by 1/8, 2 1/2/3 1/2	2 1/2/3 1/2
Do, do, by 1/16, 1 1/4/1 3/4	1 1/4/1 3/4
Do, do, by 1/32, 3/4/1 1/8	3/4/1 1/8
Do, do, by 1/64, 3/8/5/8	3/8/5/8
Do, do, by 1/128, 3/16/1/4	3/16/1/4
Do, do, by 1/256, 3/32/1/8	3/32/1/8
Do, do, by 1/512, 3/64/1/16	3/64/1/16
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# Jacksonville

VOLUME 39.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 2035.

## The Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
BY  
**J. F. & L. W. GRANT.**

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
For one year in advance, \$3.00  
If not paid in advance, \$3.50

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING:**  
One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.  
Over one square counted as two, etc.  
Advertisements charged at advertising rates.  
Marriage notices, 50 cts.  
"ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES."  
For County Office, \$5.00  
For State Office, \$10.00  
Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
One square of 10 lines, three months, \$3.00  
One square six months, 7.00  
One square twelve months, 10.00  
One fourth column three months, 15.00  
One fourth column six months, 20.00  
One fourth column twelve months, 25.00  
One half column three months, 25.00  
One half column six months, 30.00  
One half column twelve months, 35.00  
One column three months, 40.00  
One column six months, 50.00  
One column twelve months, 60.00  
Charges due and collectible quarterly.

**M. J. TURNLEY, GEO. ISHLEY TURNLEY.**

**M. J. TURNLEY & SON,**

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

N. W. Corner of the Public Square, next door to  
Woodward's Store, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Etowah,  
DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cuthbert and Tallapoosa.

WM. M. RAMER. J. CALDWELL.

**HAMES & CALDWELL,**

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Col-  
lections.

May 15, 1875.

**G. C. ELLIS.**

**ELIS & MARTIN,**

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of their pro-  
fession and will attend to all business con-  
fided to them in the counties of St. Clair, Etowah,  
DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cuthbert and Tallapoosa.

May 15, 1875.

**A. WOODS,**

Attorney at Law,

209-210-1716 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**H. L. STEVENSON,**

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**J. D. ARNOLD,**

SURGEON DENTIST,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and econ-  
omical manner.

Charges very moderate. JAY 25-1875-17

**TIMELY TOPICS.**

The immense shower of flies which fell on the snow of Ontario last month is supposed to have originated in the same way as the Kentucky fall of meat. These flies are said to be about three times as large as the ordinary mosquitoes, and are thought to have been wafted from the West Indies. It is probably the first time that "Bols" ever undertook to whistle Shoo Fly.

From the effects of the Sultan's peculiar financial policy, the Turkish treasury has been so thoroughly exhausted that the government has not been able even to furnish hospital supplies for the troops operating against the rebels in Herzegovina. The mortality in consequence has been terrific. A surgeon in the service reports that the losses of the force in the field, mainly from disease imperfectly treated, have not been less than 30,000 men.

The people of Georgia do not believe in newspaper quarrels. The grand jury of Polk county, at its recent session, made the following report to the court after returning several indictments: "We also feel it our duty to censure the course and conduct of our two newspapers toward each other, and to request the two editors to cease wrangling about themselves and branch off into agricultural articles, or others that will tend to develop the interests and welfare of our country."

## LATEST NEWS.

**SOUTH AND WEST.**  
The present agitation of the Chinese immigration question in California, is likely to result in bloody riots.  
Mississippi will be represented at the centennial by a handsome building, composed of every variety of wood grown in the state.

The Security bank, of Washington, has closed and will go into liquidation. Liabilities about \$100,000, of which \$53,000 are due depositors.

The Vuc de Leau hotel, a noted summer resort at Howell's Point, Hampton Roads, burned last week. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$15,000.

The California legislature has passed a bill abolishing "section in language" in the public schools. The two cost in San Francisco \$50,000.

The will of Mrs. Edward Creighton, the widow of a millionaire of Omaha, Neb., bequeaths \$100,000 to found and support a Roman Catholic school in Omaha.

Burton Hendrick, formerly secretary to Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, was found dead in his room, in St. Louis, last week, with an empty chloroform bottle at his side.

The Georgia press generally report that the late cold spell was not as damaging in that state as at first apprehended. In many sections a fair fruit crop is expected.

Rice-growing upon Cape Fear, North Carolina, has become nearly extinct. Only 10,000 bushels were raised last year, against an annual product of 200,000 bushels before the war.

A man named Jones was shot and killed by A. Mitchell in a personal rencontre at Traskwood, twelve miles south of Little Rock, on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Southern railway, last week.

The Consolidated Virginia mine has just divided its thirteenth monthly dividend of \$1,089,000 gold. In twenty-three months the mine has taken \$20,000,000 of treasure, and divided \$17,280,000 of profits.

The supreme court of Tennessee sentenced L. A. Gilbert to be hanged at Fayetteville, May 29th, for the murder of Wm. Johnson, a blind magisterian showman. The prisoner received his sentence with laughter.

Elizabeth T. Greenfield, a colored singer, famous throughout the country some years ago, under the name of the Black Swan, died in Philadelphia last week, at the age of sixty-eight. She was born a slave in Georgia, but was manumitted while a child.

The property of the South branch distillery company, Chicago, owned by Haas, Powell & Co., has been declared forfeited to the government. Simon Powell pleaded guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government. Indictments as to other members of the firm were dismissed.

In the Ohio house bills were passed to confer police power upon conductors of railroad trains and to compel them to eject third-class men and other sharpers practicing their vocations, from the trains, and also to forbid employment of children under fourteen years of age as gymnasts or public singers.

Col. Edward P. Jones, a prominent resident of Canton, Miss., and now widely known throughout the south, temporarily located at Indianapolis, engaged in introducing his several patent inventions, committed suicide by taking hydrate of chloral. Report says, business trouble, coupled with excessive drink, was the cause.

The United States engineer in charge of harbor improvements on the southern coast, is now constructing a harbor in a cross tide some six miles above the city of Savannah, in order to deflect from its natural course a large portion of the waters of the Savannah river. The Charleston chamber of commerce protests against it, as threatening the commercial interests of the city and the rise of plantations of the coast.

A Kansas City special states that during the snow storm last week Mrs. Geo. Holton and two little children, living near Wamego, Kansas, on the line of the Kansas Pacific railway, started to go to a neighbor's house, only a quarter of a mile distant. Darkness coming on and the storm beating them so furiously, they became bewildered and wandered alone the prairie until exhausted. They were found frozen to death not twenty yards from the house they were in search of. The mother had taken off nearly all her clothes to protect the children, and was herself in an almost naked condition.

The annual report of the stockholders of the Langley manufacturing company is an encouraging exhibit. It shows that there is a certain profit in cotton manufacturing in the south, even in these times of depression and dullness in trade. The profits for the year were \$55,214, from which had to be deducted \$1,357 for interest, and \$15,508 to repair the losses by fire last year—leaving \$32,149 as net profit. It will be remembered that one portion of the property, with considerable stock, were destroyed by fire, caused by lightning a few months ago. No dividend was declared, as the company are applying profits to an increase of the capital stock. The Langley mills are situated in South Carolina, near Augusta, Ga.

**EAST.**  
The New Jersey legislature has defeated the bill to tax church and educational property. Vote, 42 to 16.

A reduction of ten per cent. in wages of brakemen of the Lehigh Valley railroad caused the men at Sugar Notch and Fairview to stop. They stopped all freight and coal trains, but let passenger trains pass. The railroad authorities obtained warrants and the ringleaders were arrested, since which no trains have been delayed.

**FOREIGN.**  
The yellow fever is increasing at Rio Janeiro.

Thirty-two lives were lost by the ferryboat disaster at Aberdeen, Scotland.

Sir Henry Hallford has resigned the command of the English national rifle team. Ten thousand persons are estimated

to be in arms against the Mexican government.

A Liverpool dispatch says that it is rumored that a great Sheffield house is about to remove to the United States.

The London Daily News severely condemns the action of the United States senate in rejecting the nomination of Dana.

Mr. House, a prominent spiritualist, died suddenly last week, while traveling on a railroad from St. Petersburg to Berlin.

Nine of the crew and twenty passengers of the ocean steamer Agriote were drowned recently by that steamer coming in collision with the English steamer Hilton Castle in the Mediterranean.

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The London Times' Berlin special says that two more St. Petersburg journals—the Golez and the Vedomosti—assure the St. Petersburg telegraph that although Russia is hardly in a position to succor them immediately, she will neither coerce by violent measures, nor allow another power to coerce them. Encouraged by this, the south Slavonians will, it is expected, keep up the existing revolutionary spirit until it ends in the annihilation of the sick man.

The London Times, referring to the Winslow case, says: "After two months from the date of his commitment Winslow will be entitled to his discharge, unless the judges hold that events which have occurred constitute sufficient cause to the contrary. Whether Winslow is to be given up or not, must depend upon whether the United States government can arrange to restrict the charges upon which he is to be tried so as to satisfy the extradition act. We have a wish to give shelter to a criminal, but, of course, our laws must be obeyed by our own executive, and strong grounds have to be shown before we should alter our law on a point where it has been solemnly recognized by many treaties. The truth is, our extradition treaty with the United States is very insufficient. Negotiations have long been going on for its improvement, and it is to be hoped the present complication will hasten them. Meanwhile, it will be remembered, all we ask is reciprocity, for already by our own act, we could not try an English fugitive without the extradition act, except for the commission of a crime which might be proved by facts established in America. It is a matter of wonder that this question has not arisen before, but now that it has been raised, our government would appear to have no discretion in the matter."

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## CONGRESSIONAL.

The senate, April 3d, entertained and referred several petitions in regard to sustaining, etc., the signal service. While the senate was in executive session, Mr. Adams, clerk of the house of representatives, appeared and announced that the house has adopted articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, and had appointed a manager to conduct the prosecution on the part of the house of representatives.

In the senate, on the 4th, the chair announced as the special committee to inquire into the recent election in Mississippi under the restoration followed last week, Senators Boutwell, Cantrill, Wise, Oglesby, Bayard and McDonald. The impeachment managers on the part of the house appeared and announced that the house has adopted articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, and had appointed a manager to conduct the prosecution on the part of the house of representatives.

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day until disposed of. Mr. Knott reported a bill to amend section 1044 of the revised statutes so as to provide that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense except against the internal revenue, unless initiated within three years after such offense has been or may be committed. After discussion the bill passed.

The impeachment managers presented a memorial to the house, and reported through Mr. Lord, chairman, that articles of impeachment against Gen. Belknap have been exhibited, and read to the senate; and that the president officer had said that the senate would take order in the premises, due notice of which would be given to the house of representatives.

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## A THREAT OF SONG.

It was only a broken chord of song,  
That sang itself, the living day,  
Over and over in my heart,  
And always in the same sweet way—  
Always beginning low and soft,  
And ending in glad and joyous strains,  
Like a morning psalm when the world is bright.

And the hours of the day were woven in  
By the melody of the morning song,  
That somewhere out of the van-hed past,  
Sent forth its wistful clear and strong;  
Something akin to the song of birds,  
When the sky is flushed with the coming dawn,  
Yet sad as the thought of a world whose  
When the last red light of the day is gone.

Beautiful echo that drifted back  
From the far-off shore of the long ago,  
Over the wide and rugged waste,  
Where never the winds of gladness blow,  
Bringing the odor of wildwood flowers,  
The laughing song of the mountain rill,  
The green, glad fields where the cowslip grows,  
And the gleam of waters calm and still.

—Hing alone in the twilight still,  
Whose mantle even the earth with gray,  
My heart is touched and my eyes grow dim,  
As the sunset glows in the west,  
And I feel the presence of unseen things,  
That out of the shadowy regions throng,  
And I know they have come from the farther  
Shore.

On the slender thread of the sweet old song.

## ENTOMOLOGY.

A Few of the Many Wonders of the Insect World.

The following are extracts from a lecture by Prof. Charles V. Riley, delivered at Washington University, St. Louis, March 24th:

I have been familiar with insects from my boyhood; have reared thousands, and watched many an insect struggle through its silken cocoons or burst its chrysalis bonds; but I never witness the operation—I never contemplate that within the masked world is locked up the future butterfly—without experiencing a sense of awe and admiration. The genial breath of floral spring, with its mellowing influences; the intensity of the leafy and glorious summer, when nature's pulse beats strongly and life is at its acme; the golden and dreamy autumn, with its gleaming harvests; and the stern, cold winter, which sends the blood tingling with renewed vigor through our veins, are each of them welcome. We never weary of these recurring seasons. So it is with all of nature's works. They possess a perpetual charm which never fades.

## THE METAMORPHOSES OF INSECTS.

Every insect passes through four distinct stages of existence. 1st, the egg; 2d, the larva, or grub; 3d, the pupa, or quiescent state; 4th, the imago, or perfect state. Though in some orders, where the transformations are decided incomplete, the form is but slightly changed, a very cautious stomach, and the second to the last states, yet in the great majority of cases the transition from one state to another is so sudden, and the form so changes that there is no manner of resemblance between them.

Nor, not only does the outward appearance radically differ in these three states, but the internal structure is also completely changed. In the caterpillar we find thousands of muscles which move the different segments of which it is made, a very capacious stomach, and powerful jaws for masticating food. In the butterfly the muscles are different in position and functions, the stomach is well-nigh obsolete, and the jaws are replaced by a long, hollow tongue.

In short, a very cautious stomach, and powerful jaws for masticating food. In the butterfly the muscles are different in position and functions, the stomach is well-nigh obsolete, and the jaws are replaced by a long, hollow tongue.

It is hardly a little fly that so modestly darts about your table, with its delicate limbs and wings, its wonderful proboscis and complex eyes, was only a few days before a disgusting little maggot, rioting in filth, without eyes, without legs, without wings.

No wonder that, without our previous knowledge of physiology and biology, the ancients looked upon the metamorphoses of insects as emblematic of the human soul's progress from this groveling, earthly condition, through death to immortality. The fable of "Cupid and Psyche" is evidently based upon this, and Psyche in Greek means both "soul" and "butterfly"; and although in reality the larva is but the baby and the pupa the youth of the same individual, the changes are so remarkable that so good an authority as Swammerdam remarks of them that "we see therein the resurrection painted before our eyes, and exemplified so as to be examined by our hands."

## ENTOMOLOGY AS A STUDY.

That there exists a certain contempt in the public mind for what is called "bug" or "bug" in America, is evident, particularly in our cities, where the world is associated only with trouble some or offensive species. Yet this contempt is unwarranted. The whole class should be judged by the exceptional forms. There is scarcely one of these creatures, but when carefully examined, presents a perfect microcosm of wonder and beauty, and the structure of most of them is more complicated than that of man himself. They are possessed of senses which we have no sense to conceive. We find assembled among them all the striking peculiarities of other animals. The piercing, but simple eye of the eagle or the lynx will not compare with the stereoscopic and compound eye of the dragonfly, that sees in all directions at one time; the sharp point of the swordfish is, comparatively, a feeble weapon by the side of that of a Pirata or a soldier-bug; the jaws of a lion are weak in comparison with those of an ant or of a tiger-beetle; the tongue of a lizard is short compared to that of a hawk-moth. What is the architecture of the beaver by the side of that of the bee? Compare the jumping of the kangaroo with that of a flea or a Pterodactyl, the fecundity of the hare with that of the aphid, or of the female cicada, which has been known to lay an egg a second for twenty-four hours; the climbing of the squirrel with that of the fly; the swiftness of the antelope with that of the cicadella or carabid; and you will find that if the acts be measured by the size of the actors, insects invariably carry off the palm. The electricity of the gnat or the torpedine, the horns of the stag and rhinoceros, the burrowing of the mole, the phosphorescence of the jellyfish, the changing colors of the chameleon are reproduced in the Zootis cinctus, in the stag and rhinoceros, the mole cricket, the glow-worm,

and the tortoise beetles. In short, there is hardly a striking peculiarity among other animals that does not find its counterpart in insects; while these, again, present us with many most remarkable habits and peculiarities which find parallel in the rest of the animal kingdom, and prove them to be most worthy the student's attention.

I could dwell for hours on the remarkable diversity of their habits. From the aesthetic side, the study of insects, as the study of any other branch of natural history, elevates and enlightens. It dispels prejudice and superstition, affords happiness and instruction. It is more quickly than any other teaches to "find tongues in trees, sermons in stones, and good in every thing." In my own experience I have known of several hypochondriacs made happy and hearty by the mental enjoyment and the physical exercise that resulted from getting interested in the collecting and study of natural history objects; and it is a significant fact that many of our greatest scientific minds, as Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer,





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# Jacksonville

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 39.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 2036.

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M. J. TURNLEY & SON,  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

N. W. Corner of the Public Square, next door to  
Woodward's Store, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Etowah,  
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No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Prompt Attention given to Col-  
lections.

May 15, 1875-76.

G. C. ELLIS, JOHN T. MARTIN.

ELLIS & MARTIN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of their pro-  
fession and will attend to all business con-  
fided to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial  
circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court  
of the state.

May 15, 1875-76.

A. WOODS,

Attorney at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ALL work executed in the most durable and eco-  
nomic manner.  
Charges very moderate. 1875-1876-77

## TIMELY TOPICS.

THERE is grave danger that the  
"materializers" will soon find their oc-  
cupation gone. An English dramatic  
company has made its appearance in  
Philadelphia which performs without  
any pretense of help from the spirits  
tricks more wonderful and more start-  
ling than any that have ever been per-  
formed ostensibly with such help.  
Ghosts and goblins are produced which  
float in the air and do all manner of  
things, finally melting before the very  
eyes of the spectators and, in full glare  
of gaslight, into airy nothingness.

Russia don't think the eastern ques-  
tion is settled, and complains that the  
ports have relaxed into inactivity and left  
the promises of reform unfulfilled, while  
the Mohammedans have taken to their  
old tricks of massacring the Christians,  
and 5,000 insurgents have entered the  
districts of Transilvania and Bihacs. This  
gives an uncomfortable look to affairs in  
the east. But what troubles England  
most is the fact that Russia is  
allied at the speeches made on the royal  
bills. Mr. Gladstone blundered  
into telling the truth when he said that  
Russian advances in Asia must be re-  
sisted. It was very undiplomatic, and  
the czar doesn't like it. Sooner or later  
the conflict will come in spite of diplo-  
matic soporifics.

## LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

J. E. Kenn, a prominent hotel keeper  
of Little Rock, was run over by a wagon last  
week and died.

Jefferson Davis will sail for Europe on  
the 1st of May. He will pass some six or  
eight months in London and on the continent  
to promote the establishment of a direct  
trade with the cities of the Mississippi val-  
ley.

Gen. McDowell, in charge of the United  
States army division of the south, head-  
quarters at Louisville, has been ordered to  
succeed Schofield, in command of the divi-  
sion on the Pacific, change to occur in July  
next.

According to these figures we may estimate  
receipts from date to September 1, 1876, at  
\$5,000, making a total for 1876 of \$16,124  
bales, the largest receipts ever received at  
Memphis, and placing that city next to New  
Orleans as a cotton market.

C. F. J. Moeller, of Milwaukee, an ex-  
gambler, convicted of making false returns,  
has been sentenced to one year's imprison-  
ment and a fine of \$2,500. Reynolds, a recid-  
ivist, convicted of conspiracy, was sentenced  
to six months' imprisonment in the county  
jail and a fine of \$2,500.

A dispatch from San Diego says suit  
has been brought against the Texas Pacific  
railroad for the recovery of lands deeded  
from San Diego to the Colorado river com-  
pany, which has failed to comply with the  
conditions of the grant. The property in-  
volved is stated to amount to \$5,000,000.

The receipts of cotton at Memphis for  
the present year, up to and including April  
12, compare very favorably with receipts of  
former years:

Total bales last year, 1875	322,004
To this date for 1876	310,130
Receipts from April 12th to Sept 1st, 1875	11,505
Receipts for 1876, to date	461,120
Increase over 1875	150,112

A San Francisco dispatch of the 12th  
says the senate committee appointed to in-  
vestigate the Chinese question commenced  
work to-day. Gov. Low, ex-minister to  
China, stated that the Chinese guilds or en-  
gagement societies in Hong Kong were formed  
when a demand for cheap labor arose on this  
continent. They exercise absolute power  
over emigrants, and have an arrangement  
with the Pacific Mail company by which the  
steamer will not take the Chinese men who  
cannot show a certificate that they have  
fulfilled their contract with these companies.  
It was resolved to open correspondence with  
the American minister to China concerning  
these emigration agencies.

EAST.

In the course of the six million dollar  
suit against Boss Tweed, now in progress in  
New York, Ingersoll, one of the three coun-  
sels, who was pardoned out of the peniten-  
tiary that he might give testimony against his  
chief, testified that Tweed spent fully one  
million dollars of his ill-gotten gains in Al-  
bany corrupting legislators. He also testified  
that he (Ingersoll) received for himself and  
friends three million five hundred thousand  
dollars, and expressed the opinion, with un-  
blushing confidence, that his thirty-five per  
cent. of the steal was justly retained.

FOREIGN.

A Dublin special says it is pretty cer-  
tain that the emigration from Ireland for 1876  
will be the smallest since 1851.

A stock company is organizing in Rus-  
sia for the introduction and development of  
the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia.

The insurance in Turkey is rapidly  
spreading. Herzegovina, Bosnia and Servia,  
comprising one-third of Turkey, are in open  
revolt.

The South Australia schooner Malve-  
nia Maud burned at sea near Park Pier.  
Three men were saved; captain missing.  
There was an explosion of gunpowder aboard.  
Times are getting very busy down on  
the Mexican border. The Mexican troops  
fired on a Texas town, and the United States  
soldiers planted a twelve-pounder and re-  
turned the fire, silencing the Mexican guns.  
Three Americans were killed.

Advices from Bosnia assert that the  
insurrection was spreading, and what is  
worse, that Christians and Mohammedans  
are being massacred for refusing to take part  
with the insurgents. The details of their  
atrocities are sickening. The peace confer-  
ence at Suttoria between the leaders of the  
Herzegovinian insurgents appear to have  
resulted in nothing. The leaders have re-  
turned to their posts and intend to resume  
hostilities against the Turks on the 11th  
inst., when the time expires.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new census of Philadelphia, just  
taken, shows a population of 817,425.

The direct cable has been repaired and  
telegraphic communication is restored.

Franz Rochell, a tobacco merchant of  
New York, has become insane, marking the  
eighth case of lunacy brought to the towns  
from the hippodrome since Moody and  
Sankey began their ministrations there.

Mrs. Morgan, sister of the famous Gen.  
John Morgan, of Tennessee, committed sui-  
cide in New York last week by taking laud-  
anum. The cause is attributed to excessive  
grief over the loss of a daughter some time  
ago.

John Seal, one of the tollers of the  
Sevier savings bank of New York, is dis-  
covered to be a defaulter of \$60,000. The  
bank is being wound up by a receiver, and  
the discovery was made through settlement  
of depositors' accounts for payment of divi-  
dend.

The foreign commerce of New York  
last week was: Merchandise imports, \$7,369,  
322; produce exports, \$4,801,300; and specie  
exports, \$879,900. The total imports since  
the first of January have been \$94,422,419,  
against \$106,876,291 last year, and \$121,670,  
692 in 1874. The exports of produce were  
\$41,813,549, against \$25,601,148 in 1875, and  
\$23,805,907 in 1874, and the total exports of  
specie foot up \$14,473,745, against \$16,516,  
273 last year, and \$9,151,146 in 1874.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate, on the 10th, Mr. Bout-  
well, from the special committee appointed  
to investigate the recent election in Missis-  
sippi, submitted a resolution authorizing that  
committee to employ a clerk or stenographer  
and to send for persons and papers to take  
depositions, and Mr. Schuyler reported un-  
favorably on the bill appropriating \$10,000 to  
defray the expenses of the special committee  
appointed to inquire into the late election in  
Mississippi. House bill to provide for the  
deficiency in the printing and engraving  
bureau of the treasury department, and for  
the issue of the silver coin of the United  
States in place of fractional currency, was  
taken up. Mr. Sherman explained the pro-  
visions of the bill and amendments proposed  
by the senate finance committee at length.

In his opinion there were but two things  
more needed to make this a perfect financial  
measure, and they were to authorize any  
holder of greenbacks to convert them into  
four per cent. forty year gold bonds and to  
exchange our six per cent. bonds for four  
per cent. ones; then specie payment would  
come without a jingle. He said it was very  
important that the first and second sections  
of the bill be passed, and that the committee  
understand that the committee on finance  
would consider the subject embraced in them,  
and report it as an independent measure.

Mr. Sherman then, by unanimous consent,  
withdrew the third and fourth sections of the  
bill. Mr. Morrill moved an amendment to  
the bill to provide for the issue of national  
bank notes, to be disbursed under the sec-  
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In the senate, on the 11th, Mr. Howe  
introduced a bill, by request, to provide for  
cheap transportation of freight between the  
Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Ohio  
and Mississippi valley railroads. Mr.  
Stevenson presented a petition of the tobacco  
men of Cincinnati and Lexington, Ky., in  
favor of the reduction of the tax on tobacco  
to sixteen cents per pound. The committee  
resumed the consideration of unfinished  
business, being the bill fixing the rate of  
postage on third-class mail matter. The  
pending question was on the amendment  
of Mr. Morrill to strike out of the first section  
the clause allowing in mails all articles not  
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# Jacksonville

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 2037.

## The Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
BY  
J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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M. J. TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

N. W. Corner of the Public Square, next door to  
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Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Elmore,  
DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne and Tallapoosa.  
Supreme Court of the State and U. S. District  
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No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Col-  
lections.

May 15, 1875-76.

G. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of their pro-  
fession and will attend to all business con-  
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trict Court, and adjoining counties in the supreme court  
May 15, 1875-76.

A. WOODS,

Attorney at Law,

205-212-1874 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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All work executed in the most durable and ac-  
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Charges very moderate. Jy25-1874-75

TIMELY TOPICS.

THE PRIME admits that comparatively  
small proportion of clergymen's sons  
become preachers, but indignantly de-  
nies the assertion that "ministers' sons  
are the worst in the parish." "One prodigal," he says, "from the pastor's own  
fold makes more talk than ninety-and-  
nine apostates from the rest of the church."

It is highly probable that the widow  
of Alexander T. Stewart will be annoyed  
and persecuted beyond measure by leg-  
ions of various degrees, even now that  
Judge Hilton is employed to assist her  
in discharging it. If she had retained the  
whole she could not, during her life, give  
away more than the merest fraction of  
the interest of her vast fortune. If she  
knew on whom to bestow it, and occu-  
pied all her time in making small dona-  
tions, she could not give it all away  
during her lifetime. Supposing her to be  
worth \$50,000,000, and to disburse only  
the interest, she could get rid of \$10,000  
a day, or \$1,000 every working hour. In  
other words, she could perpetually give  
away \$16 a minute for ten hours of every  
working day and never touch the prin-  
cipal! If resolved to transfer to others  
the entire fortune, it would take her a  
year if she counted out \$3.50 a second.

## LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

The Louisville, Paducah and South-  
western railroad, now in a receiver's hands,  
has been ordered to be sold at a time to be  
hereafter specified.

A new cotton mill will be built in  
Columbus, Ga., with six hundred looms and  
twenty thousand spindles. The capacity will  
be six thousand bales per year.

The supreme court of Louisiana has  
decided the issue of two million five hundred  
thousand dollars of state bonds to the Mobile  
and Chattanooga railroad to be invalid and  
unconstitutional.

Capt. Eads informs the jetty company  
that the depth of water in South Pass varies  
from fifteen and a half to twenty-eight feet.  
The former depth is on the shoals, which will  
have disappeared by the first of May.

Diaz writes to Antoine, of New Or-  
leans, that he has four thousand men with  
whom he expects to consummate the revolution  
beginning under his name at Matamoros.  
He says he will begin at once his advance  
upon the capital.

The proprietors of the Missouri state  
lottery have brought suit against the board  
of police commissioners of St. Louis, asking  
\$100,000 damages for breaking up their busi-  
ness by the late raids upon their offices and  
seizure of their property.

The Nashville life insurance company  
and the Old-Fellow's widows' and orphans'  
life insurance company have both been sus-  
pended by the state insurance commissioner.  
The available assets of the Nashville life  
were \$289,875; liabilities, according to the  
act of 1875, \$301,760. The company pro-  
poses reinsuring the policies. The available  
assets of the Widow and Orphan Life, \$295,  
000. The liabilities are over \$400,000.

The New Orleans Times says the break  
at Bass levee, in Carroll parish, is a mile  
wide, and the water is flowing through with  
out making a ripple. The loss there is tre-  
mendous, and it is estimated that it will  
reduce the crop fully two hundred and fifty  
thousand bales. This levee is the largest  
protection levee in the state of Louisiana.  
On the Mississippi side, at Buck ridge, the  
breaks will devastate Bolivar, Issaquena and  
Warren counties, and the loss will be equally  
as large as on the opposite side.

A heated fight is raging in west-bound  
passenger traffic out of Cincinnati. The  
contest is carried on by the Ohio and Missis-  
sippi and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and  
Lafayette and Vandallia lines. The latest  
reports were that round-trip tickets from  
Cincinnati to Kansas City were selling at  
twelve dollars; to Omaha, thirteen dollars  
and fifty cents. Fully as heavy reductions  
are also made to many other prominent  
western points. The opinion prevails that  
still lower rates will be offered before the  
war is over.

The Charleston Courier finds that  
northern manufacturers of fertilizers have  
made large shipments to southern ports.  
There have generally passed into the interior,  
and, in some instances, were offered at un-  
usually low rates. But the greater part of  
the shipments are believed to be in the hands  
of agents awaiting buyers. The Courier adds  
that the planters are poor; that the tendency  
year by year is to rely more and more on  
small grain, and to make cotton an incident  
and not the main object of the year's work,  
and the conclusion is that they who count on  
a big cotton crop, because of the shipment of  
fertilizers this season, will surely be disap-  
pointed.

Besides the losses from the unparal-  
leled falling off in immigration, New York  
has lost one-fourth of its import trade in four  
years, as the following table will show:  
1872-3.....\$25,015,000  
1873-4.....28,169,000  
1874-5.....27,467,000  
1875-6.....24,088,000  
These lost imports were not diverted to  
other ports, nearly all the other importing  
cities in this country showing a proportioned  
loss.

The drought is severe in Cuba, and is  
ruining the growing corn and other crops.  
In the Yuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop  
especially is in a very bad condition, and  
planters are disheartened.

The three European powers have in-  
timated to the ports that if a massacre should  
follow the arming of the Mohammedan popu-  
lation a military expedition, composed of  
Austrian and Russian troops, will certainly  
be undertaken.

The revolution in Hayti is triumphant.  
Dominique, late president, has fled. Presi-  
dent Rameau, and Larquet, the general in  
command of the government forces, have  
been shot. Biron Canal, who was exiled  
from the country, is now in Port au Prince,  
and it is presumed that he will take charge  
of the government.

The Chinese have given up the contest  
with the Portuguese over the possession of the  
island city of Macao. The dispatch relating  
to this matter states that the Portuguese oc-  
cupy Macao wrongfully, but three hundred  
years ago, it seems, the territory was awarded  
them by China for defending the Chinese  
coast from Japanese pirates.

MICELLANEOUS.

The new census of Philadelphia, just  
taken, shows a population of 817,428.

The direct cable has been repaired and  
telegraphic communication is restored.

The president has vetoed the bill re-  
ducing the salary of president to \$25,000 per  
annum from and after the 4th of March next.

A championship bicycle race of fifty  
miles, between D. Stanton, English champion,  
and W. L. McLean, American champion,  
took place at New York Monday night, and  
resulted in a victory for Stanton, who fin-  
ished the fifty miles in three hours and four  
minutes.

The baby farming business, as carried  
on in Montreal, is attracting considerable  
attention. The board of health had a meet-  
ing and discussed the subject. It was shown  
that out of seven hundred and nineteen  
babies received at the Gray Nun hospital  
last year, only eighty-eight survived.

The Washington authorities are ad-  
vised that Spain is preparing to send a for-  
midable force to Cuba, which will be com-  
posed in large part of troops lately under the  
command of Don Carlos. The expedition will  
not leave till fall, to avoid the sickly  
season and be ready for a decisive campaign  
before spring and yellow jack return. Our  
Cuban brethren of the republican persuasion  
may look for hot times next winter.

The treasury department has pur-  
chased two months' supply of silver bullion  
at the low rates which prevailed a few weeks  
ago, the average price paid having been about  
three cents per ounce less than the present  
market rate. This stock, together with the  
bullion fund, will, it is believed, be suf-  
ficient for coinage until the annual state-  
ment at the mint, which will be made in  
June.

The ocean carrying trade of the coun-  
try was never, according to the New York  
Shipping List, in a more unsatisfactory  
condition than at present. The rates of freight  
in all directions are declared to be unprof-  
itable, and vessels much more frequently come  
home in debt than with a surplus of freight  
money, over and above their running ex-  
penses. The steamers are facing worse dis-  
asters. It is the same abroad. Even in the  
more remote countries, where good  
freights have been the rule, the accounts are  
very discouraging to shipowners. The com-  
merce of the whole world appears to be in a  
condition bordering upon paralysis.

Treasurer New will issue a circular  
immediately, warning the country that the  
substitution of silver for fractional currency  
will undoubtedly lead counterfeiters to put  
out spurious notes of the denomination of  
twenty-five and fifty cents. As a number of  
these counterfeit plates are still in possession  
of operators in the street, the public should  
be warned that all the old issue extant of the  
first four series, which are of light, and as but  
few of the genuine notes are to be found in  
any one locality, the counterfeiters will be  
better able to successfully put out their  
stuff and flood the country with it.

The supreme court of the United States  
has at length decided the celebrated Osage  
land case, the decision being in favor of the  
settlers against the railroad companies. The  
question involved the title of 960,000 acres of  
land in Kansas, and was the largest and per-  
haps most important land case ever pre-  
sented for adjudication in this country.  
There are now on these ceded lands a popu-  
lation of at least fifteen thousand people,  
possessing schools, churches and various  
industrial establishments. A decision in  
favor of the railroad companies would have  
abrogated the title of these people to their  
property, which was regularly purchased  
from the United States.

The February report of the bureau of  
statistics, just published, shows that during  
that month our imports were valued at but  
\$38,528,319, while the exports were valued at  
\$90,933,953. Excluding specie and bullion,  
the imports were \$37,746,477 and the exports  
\$84,760,828. Taking the specie value of our  
exports, the balance of trade in our favor  
during that month was nearly \$12,000,000 in  
gold, or, including the foreign exports in the  
account, fully \$13,000,000, rejecting specie  
and bullion movements altogether. As com-  
pared with the corresponding month of 1875,  
our exports increased nearly fifty per cent  
in value, while the imports diminished more  
than twenty-five per cent. Manufactured  
goods have increased more than other arti-  
cles.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate, on the 17th, there was  
unusual activity, preparing for the impeach-  
ment trial of W. W. Belknap, late secretary  
of war. After the journal of Thursday's pro-  
ceedings had been read, various petitions and  
memorials were presented, but at half past  
twelve o'clock legislative business was sus-  
pended, and the senate proceeded to the  
consideration of the articles of impeachment.

The secretary was ordered to notify the house  
that the senate was ready to proceed with  
the trial, and that articles had been provided  
for the members. At fifteen minutes to one  
o'clock ex-Secretary Belknap, with his coun-  
sel, entered the senate chamber, and was re-  
ceived by the managers of the house. The im-  
peachment and members of the house ap-  
peared at one o'clock, when the minutes of  
the trial, and that article had been provided  
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the trial, and that article had been provided  
for the members.

HOUSE.

In the house, on the 15th, Mr. White  
offered a resolution instructing the judiciary  
committee to inquire into the case of Smith,  
journal clerk of the house, offered to pro-  
secute additional bounty claims for a commis-  
sion. Mr. Douglas reported a bill to amend  
the charter of the Freedmen's bank. Made  
special order for Saturday next. Mr. Knott  
reported back senate bill to provide for the  
administration of justice in impeachment  
trials. Passed. Mr. Hunt reported a resolu-  
tion in the habeas corpus case of Hallett  
Kilbourne, the recant witness in the real  
estate plot investigation, directing the secre-  
tary to make a careful report to the com-  
mittee on the causes of detention of  
Kilbourne, and retain custody of his body  
until he is able to give evidence before the  
court without further order of the house. He  
intimated that the testimony of Kilbourne  
might implicate high officials, and that all  
efforts to protect him from the consequences  
of his testimony should be abandoned. He  
thanked the committee for the power of  
the house. Mr. Lynde offered, on behalf  
of the minority, a substitute for the resolu-  
tion directing the secretary to make a careful  
report to the committee on the causes of  
detention of Kilbourne, and retain custody  
of his body until he is able to give evidence  
before the court without further order of the  
house. Mr. Knott argued against the sub-  
stitute, and the house voted in favor of the  
resolution. Mr. Hunt reported a resolu-  
tion in the habeas corpus case of Hallett  
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by the judgment of a single judge of the  
supreme court of the District of Columbia?  
If so, then that court has a right to do the  
same next week to the senate. Mr. Garfield  
quoted from May's parliamentary law, to the  
effect that habeas corpus law in binding on  
all persons whatever, and that it is therefore  
competent for judges to have the law then  
persons committed by houses of parliament  
for contempt. Mr. Hunt stated that he had  
just been informed by the sergeant-at-arms  
that he had appeared before the judge this  
morning, and that a hearing of the case had  
been postponed until next Tuesday. He  
therefore gave notice that he would call the  
previous question Monday at three o'clock.  
Adjourned.

In the house, on the 17th, the debate  
on the Kilbourne habeas corpus case was  
interrupted by the house proceeding in a  
body to the senate to attend the impeach-  
ment trial of the late secretary of war. Re-  
turning to the debate on the habeas corpus  
case, Mr. Tucker proposed an amendment to  
the resolution proposed by the majority of the  
judiciary committee, directing the sergeant-  
at-arms to appear by counsel before court  
speaking matter, but no vote was taken.  
The writ, or to take such other procedure as  
he should be advised, to raise the question  
legally and properly the issue of the writ  
on the facts stated in petition and by  
complainant. An acrimonious discussion  
ensued, and at its close the amendment was  
rejected by a vote of 147 yeas to 107 nays.  
Mr. Lynde, directing the sergeant-at-arms  
to make a return to the writ and produce Kil-  
bourne, was adopted—167 yeas to 75. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 18th, the report  
of the election committee on the Alabama  
contested election case of Bromberg vs. Har-  
rison was taken up. The report was unani-  
mous, declaring the sitting member, Har-  
rison, entitled to the seat. The report was  
agreed to. The house then took up the  
Floyd contested election case, the resolution  
of the majority of the committee being that  
Mr. Wells, the sitting member, is not en-  
titled to the seat, and that Jesse J. Finley,  
the contestant, is, the resolution of the mi-  
nority being to the opposite effect. Several  
speeches were made, but no vote was taken.  
Mr. Seales introduced a bill to refund certain  
direct taxes on land, collected from citizens  
of the late seceding states. The bill was  
referred to the committee on the judiciary.  
The Indian bureau to the war department  
were made by Culberson, Hooker and Ban-  
ning.

In the house, on the 19th, Mr. Lord  
reported a replication to the plan of juris-  
diction filed on behalf of Belknap. The  
replication was adopted and ordered com-  
municated to the senate. The sergeant-at-  
arms reported that he had obeyed the writ  
of habeas corpus in the Hallett Kilbourne  
case, and that Kilbourne was ordered by the  
judge into the custody of the marshal. Mr. C.  
Whitcomb introduced a bill for retiring  
the interest bearing debt of the United States  
into United States consols bearing four per  
cent interest and having the same to be re-  
ferred. Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill  
to provide for the coinage of centennial  
pieces. The bill provided for the coinage of  
one dollar and half dollars, one side of the  
coin to give a corresponding value in the coins  
of the principal commercial nations. The  
bill was referred to the committee on the  
currency. Mr. Lynde introduced a bill to  
amend the act relating to the sale of land  
in the Florida contested election case. After  
several speeches, the report was adopted—113  
yeas to 107 nays. Mr. J. L. Flinn moved  
to amend the bill, so that it should apply to  
one hundred years old. To inspire  
Louis XIV, with the flattering hope of  
living as long, he was made, two years  
previously, to present that monarch  
with a banquet on St. Louis day. His  
father had lived one hundred and thirty-  
three years, his grandfather one hundred  
and twelve, Jean Sarrington, a  
farmer in the environs of Berghem, lived  
to be one hundred and sixty. The day  
before his death, in complete possession  
of his mental faculties, he divided his  
property among his children: the eldest  
was one hundred and three, and what  
was still more remarkable, the youngest  
was only nine. Jean Gombiewski, the  
oldest man in the French army, is still  
alive, and accompanied King Stanislas  
into France, belonged to a  
family of centenarians. His father lived  
to be one hundred and twenty-one, his  
grandmother to be one hundred and  
thirty.

Reorganizing the United States Army.  
The committee on military affairs of  
the United States house agreed upon a  
bill to reorganize the army, it being  
Representative Manning's bill, with some  
amendments, and ordered it to be re-  
ported favorably to the house. The bill  
does not touch the present effective force of  
the army, but reduces the number of in-  
fantry regiments from twenty-five to  
twenty, and the cavalry from ten to eight,  
thus reducing the number of infantry  
officers fifty-five and of cavalry officers  
fifteen, and increases the size of the com-  
panies and regiments. It does away with  
the regimental organization of the artil-  
lery, reducing the field officers of artillery  
seventeen. It consolidates the quarter-  
master and commissary departments into  
one, designated the department of quar-  
termasters, and makes a large reduction of  
officers. It provides for a board to examine offi-  
cers and for the discharge of all worthless  
and inefficient officers, and for an exami-  
nation of the condition of retired officers.  
All officers shall have their places under  
the law. The bill is placed upon a list of  
unimportant bills, and is permitted to re-  
sign with one year's pay for each eight years  
of service, or remain in service to per-  
form such duties as they may be assigned to.  
It provides for the education of non-  
commissioned officers and soldiers by the  
commissioned officers, and for the promo-  
tion of non-commissioned officers to com-  
missioned officers. It abolishes the office  
of judge advocate. Exes the pay of first  
sergeants at \$4 per month, makes the  
headquarters of the general staff the army  
Washington in time of peace, and pro-  
vides that he may act as secretary of war  
in the absence of the secretary or tem-  
porary vacancy in the office.

It provides that sutlers and pos-  
t-traders shall be elected by council  
of the administration, approved by the  
department commander and the general  
of the army, and appointed by the secre-  
tary of war. It reduces the staff of all  
general officers, and requires the general  
of the army to report returns to Congress  
when called to look to economy in all  
branches of the army. The bill is ap-  
proved by the testimony of many of the  
officers of the army. It is a reduction  
of about two hundred officers, and pro-  
ports reforms which, if adopted, will, a Wash-  
ington dispatch says, be hailed with  
great satisfaction by the efficiency of the army.

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